## DINGLEY TARIFF BILL.

TALKS WITH ALLISON AND GROS-VENOR AS TO 128 PREPARA-TION AND PROSPECTS.

Allison's Assurance That It Will Pass by Middie of June or by July-Stard Work Upon St - Wilson Tarist Spoiled by Ad Valorem-The Retroactive Feature-Peatures of the Bill. WASHINGTON, April 10.-William B. Allison has many eyes upon him as the temporary the brake that checks all the ma-

I called on him on him Sunday morning, the dignified half caste porter giving me the benefit of the doubt that I belonged to the political avoirdupois. It is toward the stomach that the civil service examination is directed by the doorkeepers of the great,

chines which want to run.

Mr. Allison divides with Speaker Reed the revenue influence. Reed is the fireman, Aillson the engineer. The new tariff bill has passed Reed's House of Commons and come along to the House of Lords, where Allison has leen continuously twenty-four years last March 4, or since Grant's second inauguration. If he lives he will sit in the Senate without a further re-election until March 4, 1903, when he will be 79; for he was born two days before the day we inaugurate our Presidents, March and he is virtually marching second in the State, behind only the President. Approprintions and Finance, the purse and the tithe ing book, are his.

Sixteen Congresses, all but a full third or a century, have , assed since he enmen and the prince of laweivers, in courtesy never overdone, nor chilling, but making the constituent seiene and warmful as himself. lowseems to have guaddened toward him when he hest asked her Senate tal sent, in order that she bills at be the consultaency of a beau ideal.

Now you see cute the his own crimson rusged, warm-wall d parlor, from the as ruddy hair, a gray-mained and bearded iton of a man, his tuck hair and board all changed, but netther tounded nor yet white, and his skin as remaish as if the blood was still claret colored. nough it nowed temperately. Amid his s venty-t ree years a pair of warm, hearty, misunievous eyes still took the friend of wnatever is merry and beautiful. The pitch of the pub-Le character is almost exactly right in Alicson, like graded wools or mixed sheep. It lies between the Northern shrewdness and the semi-southern pliancy. He steadles well. When it is time for you to go, you know it by a deepening strength in his face, as if his task had returned to his mind in spite of his enjoyment. He is like a great servitor playing with you around the palace door, but his duties are within, yours without. Go and be comfortable and live the golden mean like your friend.

Nothing b. okish, opinionated, or intolerant is in that ever appreciating, reflecting, velvet engine of his home State and the bigger State. lie ans made the vicissitudes of American collters look like monarchical stability. He stands among the artificial, jack-screwed politicians like Robert Burns among the stilted poets. And the secret of it you suspect to be Allison's reverence for the people. The last blessing of Balaam upon the camp of his kindred lingers in Allison's composition: "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob! And thy camps, O Israel!"

No scornful, covetous, satirical man ever leads a grateful, natural people along. Allison happy in his relation to events, because he fully believes in what he is doing and in whom he is doing it for. He has been invited into all the Cabinets, and has replied in the language of Artemus Ward when he said he had been offered a ducal crown, "No, I will not have it. Give it to the poor!"

The Senatorial dwelling of Allison is right behind the aged Morrill's, and not far from McMillan's. It is a square, drab-colored brick house, with unfolding pariors, the rear one his smoking and reception room. He smokes much and in other respects resembles the President, having come of the Scotch-Irish Pennylsvania brood, but is of unusual refining, like a laird t ther than an artisan.

Mr. Allison is without any family but his nother in-law, Mrs. Gov. Grimes, whose husand was Allison's predecessor in the Senate, New Hampshire Scotch-Irishman and the Washington of lowa.

When is the Senate going to pass and conplude the new Tariff,bill, Mr. Allison?" "I should say the middle of June would be as early as could reasonably be expected. The first of July may come before it is a law."

"You understand that the country is wait-'Yes, and wants it to be passed."

"You m ke no doubt the country favors it?"

"No. That was the voice of the election and the londest voice. "And you think a bill will be got through the

"I do. We have not a majority there, but we shall pass our bill." "Is not the present state of business a time of

query and of the uses of adversity?" "No doubt of it whatever. It is the recall, the survey. There come from time to time inwhich everything wears the sombre hue or described worth, but there are countries which never have our revivals. The lowest period of depression in the United States would be an active era of business in several lands. and perhaps that is why, in hard times, some of the old country populations emigrated here are more tranquil than our own people. Few lands like this have as much appreciation of th blessing that is in occupation. All are valcing, like men who run a race, for the word to be siven. Five years are employment was a mathing to throw away.

"Has the silver issue been agitated since the

election?"
"Yory little in Iowa. But it will be up again
"Yory little in Iowa.

"Very little in Iowa. But it will be up again as the nest tangible netext of agitation."
"Was I not the pro-metallic end of the old inflation issue."
"Precisely. It was the usual declaration for more serier u oney. This time it had the tradition of silver value to add to the hope of an inflation, and threatened for a while to reveal from a more substantial element. They

an infation, and threatened for a while to recruit from a more substantial element. They made a smart campaign, but the psople elected to be on the safe side."

"Do you not think that the Treasury notes issued during the war and made legal tender left an insinuating example to our people?"

"Yes. The araly was pid of in that paner, which was then declared illegal and irredeemable by our skitator class, but as it was redeemed, they, ever since, have been appealing for more issues of the same kind. A peculiar influence or the war money was that it was saved. Young officers and subalterns and the common soldiers, too, let it accumulate, or they were not paid for six mooths. Hence the money stuck to them, and they had more in bank, or invested, than now, when they are pid off more irreducibly. The unemployed days go hard who mothing has been laid up, and one of the utilities of our halting is to impress saring upon all the recople. Fut its money out if the way and stint in pay-day times."

"It is a stigms in Europe not to have saved money?"

"It is a stigms in Europe not to have saved money?"

The distant temptations of a large country to develop instead of saving have lost our traifity people much well-carned money. The present day is a recall from visionary investments. We are taking the more settled form of European society. That will be better for the future rare. It was inevitable that we should some day stop wandering. Not to go from man but to man is now the tendency."

"I hear that the drift of emigration is eastward rather than westward—that Chicago is filling up from the further West?"

"Yes." said Mr Allison. "our young mee of lowa are roing to Chicago. They f rmerly went to Dakots. Colorace, and beyond the Recky Mountains. Many of them saved or converted their farms end homes into money and went to Los Angeles or to Seattle or elsewhere, and they almost all lost their money. When I talked to you in this room lifteen to twenty years ago the young lawyers were moving to Dakots, to Yankton, and to Nebraska. They are returning and set ling to the east of the Missouri. Some of them lost \$40,000 to \$100,000 apiece out West. The cry for silver in the "states of the plains is a result of their no longer being attractive for speculation and investment."

investment."

'I hear, air, that even Omaha is not solding its owa?"

'Omaha is complaining. All the silver States attracted money from the older West until it became apparent that the area of good land was taken up, and much that had been sold to settlers did not yield independence. Then the refer waves Gen. Sherman prophesied began to roll Fast. Free cilver is the voice of societies suckled on investments which they could not make good."

is there anything to lose in men returning from unprofitable Odysseys?"

"No. Pathfinding prospecting have run their own Most of the great mins owners have been East for years. The older Wastern States and the East have been deserted for speculative Solds, and will probably be replenished from

the West. The results must be better a more scientific living, foreign commerce, home cul-

the West. The results must be better—a more scientific living, foreign commerce, home culture, ultimate seronity, and happiness."

"How well is fowe off?"

"Iowa has two fixed sources of wealth in her cattle and her hors. These consume her corn and herbage, and have the world for their market. While the cattle ranges on the plains have quickly run toeir career. Iowa finds her cattle steady, and her hogs always marketable, and the bacon, hams, and packed meat do not go to waste."

"How as to horses?"

"There to four dollars per hundred for live hogs, three to five for sheep, as much or more for cattle, and all sold, is the daily records of lowa farmers. Nearly five million head of cattle, eight million head of hogs, to our million and a half of population."

"What majority did lows give McKinley?"

"Nearly 66,000. Once or twice only did it do better than that."

"What is the population of Dubuque?"

"Forty thousand or 45,000. Old Galens, in Hillons, five miles from us, has 7,000 or 8,000; it once was our superior. Des Moines is the largest city in Iowa, with 70,000 inhabitants; a potent railread centre."

"Has Chicago the chief influence over Ioway"

"It has. St. Louis is influential over our Southern counties. But one-third of the wood.

"It has. St. Louis is influential over our Southern counties. But one-third of the sopulation of Inwa reads the Chicago newspapers either at the breakfast table or right after breakfast. The cheaper prices of all those papers have probably added to their compass while reducing their wealth." "Do not the people generally travel less than "I think or

they did?"
"I think so, Travel and hotel rates are felt in the diminished Lucomes of our day. I know I travel less. As time lengthers I siso make fewer acquaintances, and lo kinv around me in Washington I feel comparatively like a stranger in some station, or depot, where a newer generation has arrived. My official time is more compactly taken up, but the good fellowable, the friendship of the days we both remember in Washington has had to yield to responsibilities and to duties in which personality is an accident."

responsibilities and to duties in which personality is an accident."

"Is it not true that the steady living farmers in lows have money to lend?"

"Quite true. The farmers who live the farm career and are wise in their occupation, not diverted from it, but diverted in it, are among the most prosperous tillers of the soil in history."

"I suppose your bridges have cut out the river steamboats."

river steamboats;
"Steamboating is not the great feature it long was, but the quantity of freight carried by steamboat, passengers, too, is still large."
"Do your people hope for manufactures; markets, and stores for their future, and we all lave tee-ved's due propertion of them. I suppase that Dubuque has 1,000 to 4,000 persons in her factories of carriages, wagons, furnitire, soan, engines, machiners, and other things. The importance of home unarket and versatile employments was expressed by the election and prevailed over the infatuation of cheap money."

decision and prevailed over the infatuation of cheap money."

"And you making a tariff, must work closely?"

"Precisely. The older, or you may say, the higher walks of public affairs, of politics, compel rigorous occupation, like the hours and habits of the banker, the merchant, or the mechanic. I am working on the tariff bill denauded by the voice of the majority at the election, every day and night and Sunday, too."

The emphasis and the strengthenias countenance were adminitions to despatch.

"Shall you give personal hearin, a to representatives of the interests in the bill?"

"No. All that has been yone over. This is the third tariff in six or seven years, and I have been on some tariff bill or other, or have studied upon them for the chief part of the time I have been in Conviess, or for twenty-four years, just half my life. Of course, men will be seen incidentally. They must go to the meat of the matter even then and tell only what is vital, not literate old things covered by their copious memorials, letters, and pamphlets. We do not give hearings.

"Is the new Cabinet member from Iowa an effective?"

"He is a very able man, born in Scotla. Iowa has had several Cabinet members.

"He is a very able man, born in Scotia. Iowa has had several Cabinet members, of whom but one is living. James Harlan, and he in his day was a clear-herded, capable man, and in his retirement, at the age of 7% takes his retirement with dignity and philosophy among his Iowan fellow ditizens. He is the father of Robert Lincoln's wife. Robert Lincoln's wife. Robert Lincoln's capable for public life excent the ambition for it. He saw its serious side in his youth—a murdered father and a stricken mother. He is well off, has the most eminent class of clients in Chicago, has been in the abinet and in the foreign service,but he will not love politics. James F. Wilson of Iowa, now dead, was long my colleague and refused Cabinet office of the highest class. Wilson was on—everybody predicted a fine career for. But he failed in the one article of health. His stonach and brain became a worry to him, and he lost his zest for general affairs, and collected a library for his town in Iowa, which will always give him the esteem of those good people, and prove that he had the public disposition even when the health was gone."

"Did you notire the high compliment Calvin Brice paid you as the natural genius of the Approniations Committee?"

"Yes, I saw it. Brice was the most informing Democration things of the physical universe and the facts of trade and current finance who ever sat with me in the Senate. He was a most useful personage as fellow Senator, heat neignbor, and confrere. The nearer he was known the more wholesome he was found to be, and he was so sincere and unspireful that his parting from us was pure maniliness."

After leaving Senator Allison I encountered Representative Charles H. Grosvencor of Ohlo, in whose rooms at the Corcoran Hotel the Tariff bill was shared. Acros, the street at the Hamilton Iotel lived Nelson Dingier, Jr. He is a very able man, born in Scotia. Iowa

Representative Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, in whose rooms at the Corcoran Hotel the Tariff bill was shaped. Acros, the street at the Hamilton Ilotel lived Nelson Dingley, Jr., Chairman of the committee; he is a "junior," though 67 years old, and twenty-three years ago was Governor of Maine. Grosvenor is a rear younger than Dingley, and is generally known for his long white beard, warm complexion, blue eyes, and stirring vernacular. When a disposition is abroad to cultivate allence and disappearance, Gen. Grosvenor is just ready to talk.

allence and disappearance, Gen. Grosvenor is just ready to .a.k.

"Te. ime how you made the Tariff bill?"

"It was all made up in the top of this hotel by the Republican majority of the committee, with Gov. Dingley at the head. We becan it last December as soon as Congress was called, and we concluded it the Sunday night before Congress assemble in extra session. March 15. In that more than four months, I precume, we had more than a hundred sessions. We had a clerk, Herbert Lord, from Maine, and an expert. Mr. Evans, who has been a long time here. The committee was representative of all the great states which have manufactures—Pavne and Daizell of the Middle States. Dingley and Russell of New England, and Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, &c.

"After we took the bill up to the House the

time here. The committee was representative of all the great states which have manufactures—Favne and Dairell of the Middle States. Dingley and Russell of New England, and Ohlo, Indiana, Jowa, &c.

"After we took the bill up to the House the Democrats were with us in committee—Halley of Texas, McLaurin of South Carolina, Gen. Wheele., McMillia, and Turner. The bill was debated in the House and put upon the vote. Several Democrats voted for it, twenty-one remained silent. Bailey of Texas is a kentleman in feeling, not born until the war, and he and McLaurin were both keod-tempered and unobstructive. McLaurin, reared in upper South Carolina, supported raw material protection and went back to Calhoun's record on that issue, when "alhoun was a young national man. The South is now divided into mossbacks and learners on the tariff. Foreign raw materials are producing a friction in that section. Speaker Heed behaved nicely on the final vote. He was not required to vote, but knowing how hard the committee had worked, he asked the clerk to call his name and voted aye.

"Adjourn every three days until the bill stready from the Senate. As we but seventy amendments on our own bill and the McKinley tariff aufered 300 amendments and the Wilson bill 600 amendments. I should say that six weeks' consideration by the Senate would not be unfair."

"Was it hard work making the tariff," "Clese, regular work. We had a full carload of memorials and petitions. The Government printing office was a perfect acressory to our elisions and additions. We had cycloredias of reference to advise us, for the infinite articles of commerce run shead of a man's education, What is boxite, for instance? We both learned and inquired. All ne sily discovered, things over our wide simple came to be represented. There is asphaltum. It is found in California and Utah. The seat of some unpronounceable Indians is a vast bash of Trinida articles of on memorials and perfect the hindide and prevent when we put a dury on it."

"The hindians of no tariff seem to

son's bill that they were investigated. We have charged 1.62% cents per pound on sugar, the 12% cents returnable with reciprocity countries. We add a differential for manufactured or refined sugar. This is for revenue."

the 12½ cents returnable with reciprosity countries. We add a differential for manufactured or refined sugar. This is for revenue."

"As to wool?"

"Wool is the great article to diversify farming from Pennsylvania to California, and cepecially to assist the people beyond the Missouri whose needs have made them clamor for free silver. It helps the herding, cheapens meat, and prevents the over-production of grain. The coarse carpet wool we do not grow and tax it for revenue. This caused one of the Massachusetts cotton spinners, who had precured all he wanted, to raise a cry in Congress against wool, it restoring our sheep herds we supply ourselves with meat and clothing and cheapen both in the end. We shall support fewer mongred dogs and more sheed, and export wool, probably, as we are exporting largely of other things. Jee Wheelsr showed how cheap pig iron of the South, that was wakened into existence by protection, goes to the iron mills of England now. Fine wool might as well be exported as cotton."

"Toe retreactive clause is not new?"

"No. The Wilson bill taxed incomes and made the tax apply to the first of the years backward. So whiskey or spirits made years before had to tay more under that bill."

No duty was put on hides, Mr. Groevenor said, but it might yet be laid there, as the asyregate of hides contributed to the leather trade was very large at home, our qualitupeds amounting to near 200 millions of live stock at all times.

Heferring to Mr. Henry M, Johnson of the Quaker district of Indiana, who attacked the tariff bill, Mr. Groevenor said that Johnson liked opposition and an outbreak, and while arguing a will case against ex-President Harrison too' occasion to say that a President of the United States had been lugged in to bolster up the other side, whereupon Harrison replied that Johnson was doing the said and Johnson felt as if he had opposed a hole in the floor.

George Alerred Townsend.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,

### GARVEY'S RISE AND EXILE. His Interesting Personality and His Part in

The cable announcement of the death of

Jeffries Garvie, since identified as Andrew Jeffries Garvey, has led to the evolution of many misstatements. The following facts are from an authoritative source: During all the sixties there was no more im-

posing-looking New Yorker to be seen on the promenades than this merry-Andrew. He always wore smiles and had the laughing black eyes so common to the ciever Irishman. He began life as a journeyman plasterer in this city, and was a specialist in the ornamental work of mouldings, centre pieces, and kalsomined ceilings. Having acquired much taste in arranging decorations of plaster, he became a boss with an establishment of his own. He turned his attention while employing Italian artisans toward frescoes. He was a vain man, conscious of his stalwart figure, rich black hair, captivating mustache, and confident bearing. Vanity led him into local Tammany politics, and, as a foreman in the volunteer fire department, he ran with the machine and became popular with "the bhoys." He was fond of dress, and even while supervising his laborers amid plaster pots and brushes he reflected credit on his tallor, bootmaker, and hatter. Local politics incited him to bid for municipal jobs in furnishing plaster work for the new schoolhouses and district court houses, and he soon understood the plan of sharing profits with the official through whom his jobs came. It was not long before he discovered the way of doctoring bills against the city so as to leave margin for the benefit of confederates and political campaigners. Early in the sixties, after the burning of the

long stretch of buildings on the southerly side of

Chambers street in the park, immediately eas

of Broadway, which for two decades had housed

the courts, the Aldermanic magnates determined to construct a court house on the old site. The Legislature authorized it, and the building began under the Republican adminis-tration of Mayor George Opdyke, who, by reason of Democratic factional disputes, had surprised even his own party by being elected. It is commonly supposed that this Court House was exclusively a Tweed job. But it was the project of both parties. Tweed domination of its construction did not come until the building had been three or four years under control of a Republican Commissioner and Superintendent. During the Republican regime hundreds of marble cutters, stone masons, and laborers were selected through Commissioner Tucker by politicians of both parties, principally by the Supervisors, whose board was strictly bipartisan. Political and financial corruption on the part of both parties tainted the Chambers street Court House from the first digging for the foundation, and before the first story was raised rumor began to hint of crooked contracts for Westchester marble. The work dragged from year to year, much as does the construction of the Albany Capitol. The bi-partisan Board of Supervisors took entire control of the construction, picked out contractors, and super-intended the selection of workmen. Deterred Intended the selection of workings. Deterror payments for work already done increased, new construction bonds were issued, and the Court House jobbery continued into the administrations of Mayors Gunther, Hoffman, and Hall. In about 1867 the interior of the Court House was ready for carnew construction bonds were issued, and the Court House jobbery continued into the administrations of Mayors Gunther, Hoffman, and Hall. In about 1867 the interior of the Court House was ready for carpenter work, plastering, and furnishing. Then came the opportunity for dividing more profits among artisans, turnishers, and officials. Two clerks of the Board of Supervisors, through whose hands all the bills passed for audit, conceived a plan for doubling the bills of boss carpenter, boss furniture dealer, the provider of freproof safes for storing records, and the boss plasterer. All of these fell into the arrangement, and the President of the Board of Supervisors, William M. Tweed, and the Comptroller, who, with the County Auditor, dispensed the

plasterer. All of these fell into the arrangement, and the Precident of the Board of Supervisors, William M. Tweed, and the Comptroler, who, with the County Auditor, dispensed the county funds, also alded and abetted in the scheme. Andrew Jeffries Garvey, who was now the boss plasterer, was one of the consenting confederates, and he had auggested that freeces should be extensively used.

Frescoes ruled at fancy prices, and these were what the conspirators needed. From 1866 to 1871 Garvey's bills, under Tweed's adroit manipulation, were passed by the Board of Supervisors. Garvey received what were really his fair prices, and the exorbitant additions were for division among the clerks, President Tweed, Comptroller Connolly, and County Auditor Watson. But Watson died suddenly in an accident and could no longer cover up the fraudulent bills and payments; so little by little the Garvey plastering irregularities were discovered. Garvey was a coward, and when threats of investigation were heard he ran to cover. On a promise that if he turned State's evidence against Tweed and Connolly he could win immunity and keep his own million or so, he scuesied. For half a dozen years prosecuting lawyers made him do witness work. Almost daily the newspapers exploited him, but he never lost his old gay appearance, and really seemed to regard himself as a hero.

As popular curlosity waned Garvey found his old political cronies giving him the snub. Therefore, having invested well in Government bonds and having the genius which keeps money, Garvey turned to pastures new and indulged freely in foreign irvest. He was now in London, again in Paris, at Monte Carlo, and in Algiers, where he was credited with following the harem custom of the country. Ethies never worried him, for he fancied that in turning informer he had discharged a great public duty, which fully atoned for his deeds of plunder. The had unitaried the impression that the A. Ji his a name stood for Audrew Jackson, but his middle name was Jeffries. He was no longer east si

his surhame to the more aristocratic termina-tion of "ie."

Of late years he had been posing abroad as a rich American, callously enjoying his money, apparently concealing his identity so skilfully that none of the New York correspondents abroad detected it. It is said by some of his old friends who saw him on one of his return trips to New York that he had entirely recovered from his dislike of having the word "informer" ap-plied to him, since precisely twenty years ago, hafore an Aldermanic committee. Tweed himself turned informer, and confessed how highbindors in both parties had profited by plunder.

Three pictures of bears are printed in Gameland which are of especial interest. One of them shows bruin posing for the photographer, and no picture could exhibit the quiszical expression of bear to better advantage. The right forepaw is slightly raised, as if it had been about to dig into an ant hill, but was checked by the "look pleasant" of the photographer. The bear's head is turned to look back down grade at something. and the ears are cocked to suit the direction o and the ears are cocked to suit the direction of the small, keen eyes. Four bears at once were taken by Marcus P. Maurin. They were across an open space, having a background of evergreen tree swamp and a tangle of fallen deadwood. Two of the bears are lying down, one is on its haunches and the fourth is standing with what looks like a tin can under its nose. "An inhabitant of the Yellowstone Park" is seen in still another picture squatted down about as gracefully as a coat dropped in a heap on the floor. The bear rests on its left forepaw, which is lastly doubled over. It might be listening to a story of a bear bunt and watching two dogs fighting for a bone at the same time, judging from the expression on its face.

WITH CUBA'S PRESIDENT. GLANCE AT THE CIVIL ADMINIS-

TRATION OF THE REPUBLIO.

e Patriot Government Described by One Who Has Swelt with Cabinet and Excentive at the "White Bouse in the Woods"—Why the Administration Wanders. It is a favorite assertion of the enemies of Ouban independence that there exists among the insurgents in Spain's war-ridden colony no practical system of government. Such a view of the present state of the Cuban Republic is, as can be shown from personal observation by the writer, wholly untenable.

Salvador Cianeros is the President and Chief. Executive of the Cuban republic, rightly so called. It has fallen to the writer's lot to dwell in the tents of President Cisneros, and to study attentively the admirable system of rule established by him throughout his native island.

Although known as the Marquis of Santa Lucia, Salvador Cisneros is, by temperament and tuition, a democrat. In spite of his being descended from a long line of Spanish nobility, he was born a democrat. In 1846 he first came to this country to study the great principles which underlie the foundation of this republic. To give Cuba a Government like the Government of the United States is the ambition of his life. He is far from being, as some people in this country are inclined to believe, a President in name only—a mere figure-head. He is a President in fact, the Executive head of the million and a quarter of people on the island, who are either farming or fighting for the success of the "army of liberation." As in the United States, the President is the commander-in-chief of the forces on land and sea, and on his shoulders rests the actual responsibility for the conduct of the war and the establishment of a permanent and enduring republic. Although Cisneros is a man of pronounced character and marked independence, he is far from being a dictator. Between him and Generals Gomez and Garcia there is a degree of mutual dependence and co-operation which has made the revolution almost free from the hitches and blunders which have occurred in similar uprisings in many of the South and Central American countries. Of jealousies among the leaders there has been none. The cause of liberty is too sacred to admit it. Occasional differences of opinion and friendly clashes are unavoidable, but the one great end in view enforces harmony in all branches, civil

The constitution of the republic of Cubs is constructed along the same lines as our own. The broad principles of democracy which inspired Thomas Jefferson are to be found all through its text. Salvador Cisneros saw that they were incorporated in it and has placed copies of the document in the hands of every 'prefecto" and "sub-prefecto," to read them o the free people of "Cuba Libre."

No sooner did the first notes of battle come lown from the hills of the "Oriente" than this old veteran made preparations to go the front. He had sacrificed everything, lands, wealth, position, and title on the altar of liberty, and when Gen. Gomez crossed the frontier into Camaguey, Salvador Cisneros was there to welcome him. This patriotic man of 70 years had mounted his horse and ridden out of the city of Puerto Principe, with fifteen companions, eager to devote the remainder of his life to the freedom of his country.

The people, through the Assembly, convoked in the following September, elected him President of the provisional Government, and in that capacity he has worked quietly and faithfully for nearly two years. The result of this labor may not be apparent to the outside world, but its benefits are obvious to a traveller through the Interior of Cuba-

The entire island has been divided, first into what are known as civil districts, with a civil governor over each. These civil districts are divided into prefectos and sub-prefectos, th sub-prefectos usually about three miles square. Officers known as prefectos, and sub-prefectos appointed by the Government, are in charge of the territories. Each has his official seal and functions carefully prescribed by the constitution. It is his duty in stantly to notify the nearest body of insurgent stantly to notify the nearest body of insurgent troops of the approach and strength of any Spanish column and to furnish guide whenever called upon. If an insurgent force camps in his district it is his duty to furnish, so far as possible, any food it may need.

To all complaints or requests for food, clothes, or medicines, coming from families whose fathers or some may be fighting for Cuba Libre, the substrategic next lend an execution.

fethers or sons may be fighting for Cuba Libre, the sub-prefecto must lend an ever-willing car, and if it is impossible to satisfy the requirements of the case, it is his duty to inform his prefeate, and he in turn relies upon the support of the civil governor. If this official is unable to cope with the difficulty, he must appeal to the Secretary of the Interior and lastly to the President of the republic. The President is easily approached at all times by the poorest peasant, and is worshipped by the people at large.

The corysing and distribution of mail matter.

dent Cisneros told me that twenty four hours after the passage of the concurrent resolution by our Congress last spring the news was received by him at his headquarters in Najassa, province of Camaguey.

Strance as it may seem, the President becomes restless if long compelled to remain in camp at any one place. He loves to travel about, to visit the civil governors and prefectors of different districts; to talk with the people, or, better still, to accompany the forces of Gomez or Garcia and watch the military movements from day to day.

With an escort of only fifty men, be has many times made the trip from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba and back again. And it is this penchant for moving about and changing camp which has given rise to the absolutely groundless report that the provisional government was being driven by the Planish forces from one part of the island to another, and was always in danger of cepture.

During July last there were laid before President Clancros the advantages which, it was thought, would accrue should he see fit to establish a permanent headquarters or seat of government at some given place. Najassa, Cublica, or even in the mountains of the "Oriente."

Generals Garcia and Rabi supported these suggestions most heartily, but the Presidentivable he admitted that such a permanent location of the Government could be easily defended and that a certain increase of dignity might follow, did not take kindly to the lica. The Provisional Government had travelled about and shared the dangers of battle during the tenycars war, and he saw no sufficient reason to chance his tactles.

"We are doing good work," he said. "You have seen the evidences of our administration on every hand, and you found no difficulty in roaching us, nor will serve our administration on every hand, and you found no difficulty in roaching us, nor will serve our administration on every hand, and you found no difficulty in roaching us, nor will serve our administration on every hand, and you found no difficulty in roaching us

from within. A folding table surrounded by four camp stools occupies the centre of this white house of the woods. Several clests, in which are kept the thovernment records, furnish additional soats when required. Two linen-doth hammocks swing upon each side of the tent. One of them is occupied by the President, the other by Vice-President Bartolome Masso, a singular, quiet little man of remarkable learning and sagacity, whose self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of Cuban liberty has won for him the esteem and gratifude of the whole island. Even the enemy respects and admires Masso, for before taking the field against Spain he insisted on paying off a debt of \$40,000 owed to Spaniards. The Vice-President, unlike Cieneros, does not speak English, although he understands it if spoken slowly and distinctly. The only other occupant of this humble shelter has been little Garonito, the adopted son of the President, and the youngest soldier in the Cuban army.

Two years sgo this spring a bright-faced boy of 12 years rode up to the President's headquarters in Najassa. He had left his home in that city of Poerto Principe and sought the insurgent camp.

"Senor Marques," he said, "the Spaniards have

gent camp.

"Sefor Marques," he said, "the Spaniards have killed my father. There is no one of us left except me to fight for Cuba. But if I could have a gun I'd like to take my father's place."

And he got the gun, together with the love and protection of Salvador Cisneros. A pile of sarones (large palmetto or grass saddle bags)

answered as a bed for this infant soldier of the republic until a few months ago, when the President sent him to New York to be educated.

The President is tall and stately in his bearing, but most democratic in his dress. A light still, spare form, which is very like our recollection of Abraham Lincoln's. A pure white is very like our recollection of Abraham Lincoln's. A pure white heard and musicales add a softening effect from the sun. A neatly trimmed silverwhite beard and musicales add a softening effect to his stern, weather-bronzed features.

The erect, commanding figure of the President, afoot or on horseback, seems to deny the 70 years which have passed over his head.

Salvador Cinneros is a soldier, every inch of him. At the siege of Zanga I saw him come out on the field, rein up his horse alongside the repid-fire Hotchkiss and calmiy watch the effect of the fire, while Mauser balls were cutting down men on all sides of him. Poor Osgood, the American who met his death while serving the cannon, protested against this unnecessary exposure, but the brave old man repiled: "We have many men with us who have never before been under fire; they must be taught that a soldier should ignore the chance of death."

And yet this old warrior has all the tendernoss of a woman. After listening one day to my description of the death of a muisito licutenant, who had led a charge on a convoy in the "Oriente," he had tears in his eyes as he murmured: "Too bad, too bad! Were not liberty so precious a thing it would be dearly bought, even at the cost of that poor fellow life. Every drop of blood seems wrung out of my own heart."

Every hardship, privation, and danger of the wat has been shared by President Cisneros from the beginning. Such luxuries as bread and butter are absolutely unknown. A poor substitute for the former, called casebe, drifts into campocasionally, but seldom lasts more than a day coffice is worth almost its neight in silver and hard toget at any price. A drink called "can chanchara," made by slightly sc

the island.
I remember that in Najassa, last summer, we lived for five days on beef and mangoes. The President reminded me one morning that had not eaten at his table for several meals, and I was obliged to tell him that his table had become really too bad. That evening it was my privilege to send the President a young roast pig, ten pounds of honer, and some fresh ergs. I had been foraging.

become really too bad. That evening it was my privilege to send the President a young roast pig, ten pounds of honey, and some fresh eggs. I had been foraging.

Surrounding the President's tent are the tents of his Cabinet. Col. Mandulay, acting Secretary of War in Gen. Roloff's absence, is a bright and most industrious officer of the Government. Couriers are coming and going from his head-quarters at all hours of the day and often until far into the night. The Colonol has some knowledge of English and is very proud of his accomplishment, although his speaking vocabulary is confined to a few phrases. The favorite of these is "Poor Cuba," and this is made to serve on all occasions, sublime or ridiculous. I remember one morning, just previous to a review of the forces by the late Gon. Ser-fin S. inchez. Col. Mandulay, who is the personification of military tidiness, swung himself gracefully into the saddle. The manner of the mount would do credit to guardismen, but there came over his countenance a change, an anxious, distressed look which portended trouble. The back seam of his long-enduring trousers had split from one end to the other. With rare forbearance he induged simply in a long-drawn sigh and his favorite exclamation, "Poor Cuba!" and sought the tentmaker for a medic and twine.

One of the most important and imposing personages of the camp is Col. Betancourt, Governor, Quariermaster, Sanitary Inspector, and "all-round boss." He deals out the coffee iff there happens to be anyl, the respadura, and the meat apportioned to each meas. Great bondres are built over the refuse the moment the meat apportioned to each meas. Great bondres are built over the refuse the moment the second to be a most total absence of disease. Camp, whenever possible, is made by some running stream, and guards are at once posted to see that no bathing or washing of horses is indulged in above the spot where drinking water is obtained.

Col. Betancourt is a great gun in camp, but when size are pulled up and hammocks pulled

indulged in above the spot where drinking was abtained.

Col. Becameourt is a great gun in comp, but when stakes are pulled up and hammocks pulled down you will observe a shale of anxiety spreading over his naturally serone countenance. But a still deeper one comes over the face of the little mule which has to carry the Colonel's 300 pounds of adipose tissue to the next stopping place. He at first appears inclined to rebeisbut after reflection a change comes. His ears resume an angle of resignation and in his eyes you easily read, "It is for Cuba, poor Cuba! I will bear my burden with the rest, but Col. Hetancourt is pretty heavy." ourt is pretty heavy. In going over the road this patient little beast In going over the road this patient little beas usually picks out a rut in which to walk, so the often all six feet touch the ground at once.

GORGEOUSLY ATTIKED POPULISTS. Jerry Simpson Is Transformed, but He is Not

From the Philadelphia Press. The invasion of Congress by the vanguard of Populists in the Fifty-second Congress is easly remembered, also the appearance of these new party people. The clothing of the whole outfit was not worth \$100. There were the unmistakable wrinkles and bags that go with handmedowns" at \$11 the suit. Here and there was a paper collar or one of celluloid. in vogue some thirty years ago, and the boots "cownide." were coarse, heavy, and saw blacking but once a week. Slouch hats and a slouchy gait prevailed.

The Populist colony of Congress had been transplanted from way back in Kansas to couthness. Jerry Simpson, who was herald-Ledge," with the hairy Peffer from Bleed-ing Kansas, headed the aggregation, and for a time the whole delegation seemed to glory in their assumed poverty. Most of them patronized \$25 a month boarding houses and some of the thrifty ones managed to live on the money they re-elved for mileage, having reached Washington on passes from the railroad companies or on excursion tickets.

The change that has taken place in the Pop-

list repersentation is almost incredible. Any one who now sees "Honorable Jerry Simpson of the Seventh Kansas district." as he sits at ease in a comfortable chair in the most advantageous and conspicuous portion of the House, has difficulty in recognizing the "sockless Jerry," who six years ago took his seat as a new member.

The cheap suit, with its sack coat and baggr trousers, has disappeared, and Jerry appears attired in a handsome steel-gray cutawa; coat, with vest and trousers to match, that bear the impress of "made to order" upon them. The trousers, they are no longer pa nts, are accurately reased and fit neatly over a air of patent leather shoes. Jerry's linen is now of the whitest and his ties are of fashionable color and shape. He is clean shaven at all

pair of patent leather shoes. Jerry's linen is now of the whitest and his ties are of fashionable color and shape. He is clean shaven at all times, and in his general bearing disports himself with the case of a trained statesman. He is no learner "fresh." He knows when to steak and when to hold his peace. He has learned something of par iamentary law and no loneer goes backing and caverting through the rules and sustoms of the flows like a newly saddled broncho under his first rider.

The apotheosis of it muist glory was reached resterday, when James Hamilton Lewis, one of the members from the state of Washington, took the oath of office. Singson's tatler built gray sult and patent leather shoes will not be noticed now that Lewi has come. In no party in the House has any one sopeared more finicky in dress and manners.

Long before he advanced to the circle in front of the Speaker to take the oath he had become an object of interest and curiosity. The liquist contingent that sits together to the left of the centre alse, facing the Speaker, was informed that a new member had joined them, and they oraned their necks to catch a glimpae of him. They acted much as a broad of barnard chickens sould to find as bart of the flock a downy little duck. They amiled, criticaled, and wondered.

The stranger sat by Mr. Bailey of Texas, the new leader of the minority in the House, this hair, fine spun, way, and of sunny hue, was parted exactly in the middle and brushed into rippies and curis across his forehead and back over his well-shaped head. A beard, in an an antire harmony of color with his hair, covered the whole of his face. It, too, was wayy and of the finest texture. Diligent brushing and training had parted tin the chin, and it flowed to either side in golden billows that would make Moses P. Handy faint with evy. But it was not until the new Populist arose that his full glory burst upon the House, and cassed open-mouthed wonder in the colory of his waisteoat. He was feutlessly attired for an afternoon stroll in fashi

A PAST DAY PROCLAMATION. t Was Blaned by the Governor of Maine on

AUGUSTA, Me., April 9.—Every time the Gov ernor issues his annual Fast Day proclamation the old employees at the State House smile when they meet and nudge one another as a reminder of another proclamation for Fast Day which was written a number of years ago and signed by the Governor, but for good and sufficient reasons was never made public.

In Maine, as in most other States, the formal

matters of making appointments, writing proclamations, and other acts of official drudgery, are left to the private secretary to do, while the Governor receives visitors and thinks up pretty speeches to say on public occasions. This paricular year the Governor had been busy all through March keeping track of the Legislature and standing off men who wanted appointments; so when April came, and the time for holding Fast Day had nearly arrived, the Governor woke up to the fact that he hadn't com posed any suitable proclamation for the ocea sion. As usual in such emergencies, he called for his private secretary, and when he learned that that functionary had cone away for a week

for his private secretary, and when he learned that that functionary had gone away for a week he called in the messenger to the Governor and Council and told him to go ahead and get up something neat and fitting.

The messenger, though an eld hand at his job, was unfamiliar with the aris of proclamation building, and racked his brain for some time before he bit up to the right phrase for a starter. It was about the time that Massachusetts was advocating the aboiltion of Fast Day, though several years before it was abolished, and the messenger, having read considerable upon the subject, had become tained with the notion that rast days in general and disticted days in particular were humings of the worst class. As he looks back and ratherhors the circumstances now this is the only theory by which he can account for his conduct, because, instead of penning a stately and plous proclamation, he wrote out the following:

"Having consulted my Council and learned that none of them has an engagement to dine on that day, and feeling fully assured that I shall receive no invitation to aline out until the high school graduating exercises begin and field strawberries set down to 8 cents a quart. I do hereby appoint Thursday, the 17th day of April, as a day of public humiliation, fasting, and prayer. While the scoffers in our sister State are boiding horse races, playing baseball, and gorging themselves with forbidden food let us thank our stars that we know when we have enough, and feel grateful for the empty stomachs and clear heads we shall have the morning after. Though I am unable to say what the Council will do on that day, for myself I shall attend church if I can find a minister who will stay long enough to preach to me. Given in the Council chamber, "Ke.

The messenger, having made a rough draft copied it on a new sheet in an engrossing clerk's handwriting, and took it to the Governor, who signed it without reading a line. From here the messenger carried the proclamation down to the Secretary of State, who tried to affix his signature, but could not do so on account of a bad pen. While he waited for a clerk to bring him a ture, but could not do so on account of a toad pen. While he waited for a clerk to bring him a box of new pens he cast his eyes down the sheet, discovered the unusual phrascology and read the document from beginning to end. Then he gave the messenger a piece of his mind, telling him it was bad enough to make light of Fast Day, but when he began to trifle with the feelings of the Chief Magistrate, who was also commander in chief of the army, no State could endure such an outrage. The messenger armed that it was nothing but an April joke, and the bigger the man it hit the better the joke was. This remark led the Secretary to look at his calendar, and when he found it was April 1 he forgare the messenger, who retained his job through the administration. He also retained the proclamation which the Governor had signed, and keeps it to-day as a memento of the greatest April fool joke he ever attempted.

#### THE AHEARN BILL. A Radical Innovation in the City Aid to Charitable Institutions.

Included in the city's tax levy this year is the item \$1,527,051 for "asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions." This is the total of the city's contributions to these through commitments made by Magistrates or by other legal authority, and is exclusive of the city's distribution of public moneys derived from excise taxes and from concert hall, theatre, and music hall licenses. The payments on account of these in-stitutions are regulated by statutory provisions, and the computations are made on the basis of the number of inmates in each. To the Juvenile Asylum the city pays \$110 per annum for the maintenance of each of the

children committed to it. At the Catholic Pro-tectory the rate of payment is the same. In the Foundling Asylum it is 38 cents per day. In the Children's Fold it is \$2 a week; in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum it is \$110 a year; in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled \$150; in the Child's Hospital \$10 a month; in the Hobrew Sheltering Guardian Society \$104 a year; in the Indirection of the Indirection of the Indirection of Deaf Mutes \$300 a year, and St. Joseph's Institute for the same Instruction a like sum; in the Sione Maternity Hospital \$5 a week; in the Mothers Hospital \$15 per case; in the Peabody Home for the Aged \$150 a year, and in the House of Mercy \$110. In addition to these appropriations, based upon the number of immates, are specific appropriations: St. John's Guild, \$30,000; Society for Prevention of Crucity to Children, \$30,000; Post-Graduate Hospital \$25. for the Ruptured and Crippled \$150; in the \$30,000. Society for Prevention of Crueity to Children \$30,000. Post-Graduate Hospital, \$25,000; Female Guardian Society, \$25,000; New York Polyclinic, \$7,500; Flower Hospital, \$7,500. Children & Aid Society, \$70,000; Shepherd's Fold, \$5,000, and Hebrew Sanitarium, \$5,000. The Ahearn bill proposes to amend the commitment regulations of the city by providing for the care by the mother at the city sexpense of children committed to charitable and public institutions. Section 1 provides that when any such institution the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Children shall, upon the application of the parent or guardian of the child, in a proper case, after a careful and thorough injury, direct that the custody of such child shall be given to its parents or guardian, in which event the Comptroller is authorized to pay through that society, to such parent or guardian the money allowed by law for the child's maintenance, care, and welfare when it may have been committed. Section 2 allows that society to revoke the custody and return the child to the institution whenever in its judgment the interests of the child will be benefited. The Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Children, toxyether with the Comptroller, is authorized to make proper rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act. That is, Magistrates may permit children of needy mothers to be committed to the maternal care, and the city is to pay the mother, instead of a charitable institution, through the agency of that society. Senator Ahearn represents a district where the number of needy persons applying for public aid is unusually large. For a considerable time he was Clerk of the Essex Market Court, to which such applications for the or Chatham aguare and south of Fourteenth street are made. His and is unusually large. For a considerable time he was clerk of the Essex Market Court, to which such applications for commitments in all the east-shie district north of Chatham square and south of Fourteenth street are made. His bill is based on the theory that there would be more profit to society in giving the children to the care of their mothers than in sending them to be trained in charitable institutions, since a mother's care cannot be replaced by such institutions, however well managed. It is east-red that an unduly large part of the criminal, the mendicant, the disorderly, and the lawbreakers of high or low degree, are either graduates from public institutions or have been immates of them.

Resides the appropriation of over \$1,500,000 for asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions, raised by taxation on real and nersonal property, the city applies to charitable uses about two-thirds of the receipts from concert and theatrical livense funds, which amount to also \$40,000 in a year. The remainder is paid to the Actors Fund. The city also subdivides about \$700,000 of its receipts from the earlies that say the taxes among the various charitable institutions, the basis of division being \$2 a week for each immate therein. The Ahearn bill, however, applies only to the case of commitments of children. At the present time \$18 a month is paid to needy and hameless mothers parsing their own children, and included in the payments to the Foundling Asylum.

# Patrick Bennelly Finds His Family and There

From the Washington Post. HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 5. - Patrick Donnelly of Hagerstown has been reunited to his wife and

family in Philadelphia, after an absence of forty years, during which Donnelly had lost all trace of them. In 1857 he left his family to seek his forfune. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in an Ohio regiment. After the war he engaged in the tanning business in Indiana. His business became extensive and he went West, where he made a snug little fortune. He wrote home after the war, but could get no intelligence of his family, and he concluded they were dead. He lived in West Virginia ten years, and moved thence to Hagerstown. Several days ago he resolved to make a thorough search for his family, He went to Philadelphia and made inquiry, but could learn nothing of them. Enlisting the aid of the police, he finally located Mrs. Mary Doyle, his daughter, with whom Donnelly's aged wife was still living. The daughter was but 5 years old when the father went away. Several other children were sent for, and a reunion was held. After they were all gathered together they locked arms, knelt, and offered a prayer of thankagiving. Donnelly will purchase a fine home, move in his family, and henceforth live with them in Philadelphia. fortune. When the civil war broke out he

GOOD TIMES IN MEXICO.

GEN. DIAL SHOWS THE RAPID PROG. RESS OF THE REPUBLIC

His Message to Congress Records Growth to All Lines of Industry and Costness.

Ballroads Building, Telegraphs Extend. ing, and Public Revenues Increasing. CITY OF MEXICO, April 2.-President Inopened the spring session of Congress last e-

ing with a long message. In the words of ma Mexican Herald, " President Disz is govern Mexico with the energy and in the spirit of a first-class man of bosiness. Fortunately for country, there is little of distracting point and the Mexican people can give their un attention to their own affairs." No better can be given of the rapid progress Maximum making than from the Presidential mack The following is an abstract of its low The International Water Boundary Com-

ion to settle all controversies with the l States arising from changes in the heds of the Bravo del Norte and Colorado rivers havening pleted its studies relating to the distribution of the waters of the Brayo River and the ... tion of an international dam near Circles : Its report having been approved, the Mining Minister at Washington has started tions for an agreement looking to the avof the recommendations contained in the The same commission is engaged that

dary line on the co-called Island of Sun L. Davis Work has begun on the sanitation of the co-

ital. The first large receptacle for the decise in to of the proposed sewerage system is been structed, and work is soon to begin erection of pumps for flushing the some Work is in progress on a general house Seventeen pavilions are under construction one has been completed.

A site having been chosen in the Festival.

trict for a general insane asylum and a soon be undertaken on this Institution. Among the establishments which completed or considerably advanced and the city abattoir and the penitentiary of the ba eral district. The latter will shortly be appoint for use.
All the improvements that the approximation

available allowed of have been made in ucational system. The improvements cluded the staff of teachers and their and the buildings, furniture, and equithe 454 schools now subject to the Government, On Jan. 7 fourteen new of superior education were opened, a of the prefectures into which the Fetrict is divided, four in the territory California and two in the territory of Bids have been received for the cachoolhouses embodying the best from a samitary and educational poliand when the opinion of experts has a the bid judged to be most advantaged

the bid judged to be most advantages, accepted.

The Government has purchased the house 2 Cerrada de Santa Teresa streat with a streen entarcement of the normal college for tessors. The normal college for women has also to be enlarged.

A new law on the subject of education issued on Dec. 19. Its object is to reconstruction by the subject of the serve preparation not so much for professional car as for the social duties of like, our which a ought not to enter until they have been refull control over their intellect and will new law has been obseed to the letter and expected that experience will surgest their fications which should be made in it to far promote the interests of education. expected that experience will suggest the manifections which should be made in it to farther promote the interests of education.

Since 1832 the progress of mining has been remarkable, as is shown by the number of new grants. The grants issued since my last report number 2,053 and embrace a superficial area of 9,760 claims of one bectare each. The to a number of grants issued under the new law 5,800, embracing an area of 42,968 he tarre. Of the \$105,000,000 of exports in the flexal years of 1895-96, \$71,000,000 represented minerals. The irrigation canal, starting from the right bank of the Yaqui River in Sonora, is making out progress, and the population is the relationary of the Yaqui River in Sonora, is making out progress, and the population is the relationary of the Yaqui River in Sonora, is making out progress, and the population is the relationary from the relationary of the Yaqui River in Sonora, is making out progress, and the population is the relationary from the relationary of the Yaqui River in Sonora, is making out progress, and the population is the relationary of the Yaqui River in Sonora, is making out progress, and the population is the relationary of the Yaqui River in Sonora, is making out progress, and the population is the relationary of the Yaqui River in Sonora, is making out the Yaqui River in Sonora, is making out progress, and the population is the relationary of the Yaqui River in Sonora is the relation of the franchises granted.

The Federal relegraph service has been interchises granted.

tages have been obtained to return for the re-chiese granted.

The Federal telegraph service has been proved in the following particulars: A michi-vice has been established in the chief town the republic; a system of branch offices, i graph boxes, and telegraphic cards has bent troduced in the capital city and the Federal trict; a reduction of 5 per cent in the pri-foreign messages has been effected; the trip of such messages to the hearest office of cable company has been arranged for; the ments for registering telegram tured. The receipts of the syster three months show an it

three months show an increase of me per cent, as compared with the sam has year.

The progress in railway construct speternber last has been horeworthy, admitted when it is said that 228 kilometres have been constructed and accept 248 kilometres have been graded and for track laying.

The normal revenue of the Treasury to increase as a natural consequence.

the normal revenue of the freesury to increase as a natural consequence of perity of the country and the developing resources. During the first half of the fiscal year the revenue was over SC. Comparing the revenue in question collections of the first half of any year crease will be seen to be still greater, tom Houses yielded half a million mercent during which the seen to be still greater. port duties, while the gain in the stan-

port duties, while the gain in the stamp duties was nearly a million.

Several measures in financial matters have been enacted. Among them was the following the measurement of the following and the semission, mortgage banks, and banks for promotion of agriculture, trade, and maintenance; also modifying the taxes of resilier with a view to the removal of some the obstacles to the circulation and expension of the precious metals, and a law modified of the precious metals, and a law modified of the precious metals, and a law modified of the precious metals.

## PRESIDENT PORFIDIO DIAF

Results for Mexico. From the New Orleans Times Demices

"I consider President Porficio Diag of Mey 30 one of the greatest men of the present day, 'reneon, on arriving from Mexico. "President Diaz has accomplished more due ing the twenty years of his Administration than had been accomplished by his predecessors sings

the republic was instituted. He is in every war a most remarkable man. He seems to possess will of iron, but iron clothed in silken garments and with a gentle force that overrides all of stacles in time. He possesses an absolute knowledge of his country and his people that is maredge of his country and his pendic that is mare vellous. He never makes an error of Judgment in this respect, and it must be owing to his familiarity with the mest minute details of the habits and thoughts of the Mexicans generally that he has been able to create such an enviable record for enterprise and political sagacity.

"It seems to have been the aim of President Diag to make his empire—for he is in every sense on hope ror—impervious to the attacks of the outer world. This from a financial studyout the has accomplished this by graining the credit of the republic. He has pail obligations in gold, and by doing this his made it possible for Mexican securities to tain excellent values in the markets of his rope, and to attract capital with which to evelop the unlimited resources of the steady of the state of the political pushed education until the company schools are a feature of every community.

country over which he raies.

"He has pushed education until the common schools are a feature of every community."

"The Mexican Government does not retable the value of its coinage when that coinage is river. It mints the bar metal into coin and receives 5 per cent, profit upon the amount in the coinage is river. It mints the bar metal into coin and receives 5 per cent, profit upon the amount in the resources. Gold is given to foreign investigation of considered in the grand total of the coin resources. Gold is given to foreign investigation of goods by a practically prohibitory tariff, in result of this has been the establishment of factories throughout the republic, and it is the course which is responsible for the procress which is responsible for the procress which is being made in that country.

"President I ax is the absolute arbiter of the destines of his pape, lift will is taw and elselute. He has molded the Concress to his will has overthrown all opposition, has vicanted the sancient traditions of the Mexicans, and, by the inflicent innovations, has fostered the cause of real industry, and set the wheels moving in level of the control of the contro